

RECEIVED
CENTRAL FAX CENTER
AUG 15 2008

003/045

Application No.: 10/511,024

Docket No.: JCLA14658

AMENDMENTIn The Specification:

Please amend the following paragraphs:

[0002] Patients having dermatitis, particularly atopic dermatitis, have suddenly increased in recent years. While the grounds for the sudden increase of patients having atopic dermatitis has not been sufficiently clarified, it is considered that the grounds are classified into three large groups. The first ground is a change in the eating habit. That is, by an increase in consumption of flesh and meat as well as dairy product such as butter, cheese and the like, changed from the conventional vegetable-centered diet, it is considered that the physical constitution itself has been changed. The second ground is a change in the living environment. That is, by a change from the conventional houses using wood, plaster, paper, rush-mat and the like to houses using various synthetic building materials, chemically synthesized size, chemical mat and the like, ~~it is considered that various chemical substances contained~~ it is considered that various chemical substances contained in these building materials are released in the living environment resulting in the change in the physical constitution. In addition, irritation on the skin may be increased by a change fro the conventional clothes made of natural material fibers such as wool, cotton and the like to clothes made of various chemical fibers resulting in increase of irritation onto the skin, and a changing from washing with soaps to washing with synthetic detergents and dry-cleaning, and a use of shampoos, rinses, hair conditioners may also be grounds. As the third ground, it is considered that a level down in immunity is caused by speed-up in the living rhythm and raised level of work proceeded in all the aspect, resulting in exposure of infants and adults to excess

Application No.: 10/511,024

Docket No.: JCLA14658

stress.

[0015] The drinkable tea for therapy of dermatitis according to the present invention is characterized in that it contains extracts drawn from one, two or more medicinal herbs selected from the group consisting of Lightyellow Sophora Root, Isatis Leaf, and Terminalia Fruit (claim 1).

[0033] The invention is also characterized in addition of an auxiliary material to the above described extracts drawn from medicinal herbs (claim 2).

[0036] The invention is also characterized in that above described auxiliary material contains extracts drawn from one, two or more medicinal herbs selected from the group of Japanese Angelica Root, Oldenlandia diffusa, Smilax Glarba, Dried Tangerine Peel, Wild Chrysanthemun Flower, Corydalis, Peppermint, Baikal Skullcap, Lithosperum, Kudingcha, Smartweed, and Licorice (claim 3).

[0089] The invention is also characterized in that said extracts drawn from medicinal herbs contain Lightyellow Sophora Root, Isatis Leaf, and Terminalia Fruit and the weight ratios of extracts drawn from Lightyellow Sophora Root, Isatis Leaf, and Terminalia Fruit are 41 to 50% of Lightyellow Sophora Root, 41 to 50% of Isatis Leaf, and 8 to 10% of Terminalia Fruit (claim 4).

[0091] The invention is further characterized in that the weight ratio of said extracts drawn from medicinal herbs: Lightyellow Sophora Root, Isatis Leaf, and Terminalia Fruit and the auxiliary material in said drinkable tea is 18 to 25%:75 to 82% (claim 5).

[0093] The invention is further characterized in that said drinkable tea is in the form of liquid (claim 6).

Application No.: 10/511,024

Docket No.: JCLA14658

[0095] The invention is further characterized in that said drinkable tea is in the form of powder or granule (~~claim 7~~).

[0097] The invention is further characterized in that the weights of extract ingredients drawn from respective medicinal herbs per g of a drinkable tea are: Lightyellow Sophora Root, 0.09 to 0.11 g; Isatis Leaf, 0.09 to 0.11 g; and Terminalia Fruit, 0.018 to 0.022 g; and the weights of said auxiliary material are: Japanese Angelica Root, 0.045 to 0.055 g; Oldenlandia diffusa, 0.09 to 0.11 g; Smilax Glabra, 0.108 to 0.132 g; Dried Tangerine Peel, 0.045 to 0.055 g; Wild Chrysanthemum Flower, 0.09 to 0.11 g; Corydalis, 0.018 to 0.022 g; Peppermint, 0.09 to 0.11 g; Baikal Skullcap, 0.045 to 0.055 g; Lithospermum, 0.09 to 0.11 g; Kudingcha, 0.045 to 0.055 g; Smartweed, 0.09 to 0.11 g; and Licorice, 0.0273 to 0.033 g (~~claim 8~~).

[0099] The invention is further characterized in that the weights of extract ingredients drawn from respective medicinal herbs per g of a drinkable tea are: Lightyellow Sophora Root, 0.1 g; Isatis Leaf, 0.1 g; and Terminalia Fruit, 0.02 g; and the weights of said auxiliary materials are: Japanese Angelica Root, 0.05 g; Oldenlandia diffusa, 0.1 g; Smilax Glabra, 0.12 g; Dried Tangerine Peel, 0.05 g; Wild Chrysanthemum Flower, 0.1 g; Corydalis, 0.02 g; Peppermint, 0.01 g; Baikal Skullcap, 0.05 g; Lithospermum, 0.1 g; Kudingcha, 0.05 g; Smartweed, 0.1 g; and Licorice, 0.03 g (~~claim 9~~).

[0101] The invention is further characterized in that 1 g of said drinkable tea in the form of powder or granule is contained in a unit package (~~claim 10~~).

[0111] When a patient of atopic dermatitis drank a drinkable tea in which the weights of extracts ingredients drawn from respective medical herbs per g of a drinkable [[tee]] tea in the form

Application No.: 10/511,024**Docket No.: JCLA14658**

of powders or granules are: Lightyellow Sophora Root, 0.1 g; Isatis Leaf, 0.1 g; and Terminalia Fruit, 0.02 g; Japanese Angelica Root, 0.05 g; Oldenlandia diffusa, 0.1 g; Smilax Glabra, 0.12 g; Dried Tangerine Peel, 0.05 g; Wild Chrysanthemum Flower, 0.1 g; Corydalis, 0.02 g; Peppermint, 0.01 g; Baikal Skullcap, 0.05 g; Lithospermum, 0.1 g; Kudingcha, 0.05 g; Smartweed, 0.1 g; and Licorice, 0.03 g, the following results were obtained